

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



9  
2F  
4  
~~CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION~~



# FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 44

June 1, 1942

No. 22

## IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS .....	612
GRAINS -	
Argentine Grain Production Reduced .....	613
Canadian Spring Wheat Seeding Completed .....	614
Grain Industry Controlled in Baltic Area .....	614
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS -	
Brazil Removes Duty on American Dried Fruit .....	615
Allocation of Peas and Beans Stopped in Sweden .....	615
Turkish Olive Oil Production Estimated Above Last Year .....	616
Canadian 1942 Potato Acreage Forecast Below that of 1941 .....	617
Compulsory Cultivation of Potatoes in Bohemia and Moravia .....	618
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS -	
Swedish Pork Production in Severe Decline .....	619
Cuba Prohibits Cattle Exports .....	621
Production and Exports of Argentine Hides and Skins Still Increasing .....	621

\* \* \* \* \*

## LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

ARGENTINA: The third official estimate for 1941-42 flaxseed production is placed at 63 million bushels, or less than 1 percent below the second estimate released in January. This is the largest crop harvested since 1936-37 and exceeds the revised estimate for last year by 3 million bushels. Exports of flaxseed during January-April amounted to 6.3 million bushels as compared with 4.8 million during the same months in 1941, but were considerably smaller than in normal years. Average shipments for the corresponding months of 1938-1940 amounted to 20.6 million bushels.

NORTHERN BRAZIL: A revised third estimate for 1941-42 cotton production shows 488,000 bales (of 478 pounds) instead of 494,000 as indicated in recent incomplete report.

MEXICO: All major cotton-producing regions expected to increase 1942 cotton acreage. Production estimate for 1942, based on preliminary acreage survey, indicates possibility of 425,000 bales (of 478 pounds) compared with 1941 near-record of 382,000 bales.

TURKEY: A recent Turkish-German agreement provides for delivery of 17,000 bales of 1941-crop Turkish cotton to Germany.

CANADA: The Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced a plan to insure adequate domestic supplies of beef. The plan includes paying the beef producers the export price for cattle they would normally ship to the United States and provides a system for the control of exports of cattle whenever domestic shortages exist. Such cattle would go to domestic markets at prices consistent with wholesale beef prices.

UNITED KINGDOM: Ministry of food announced that for 5 weeks beginning May 24 milk may be sold to public unrationed, except dairymen must meet all requirements of priority classes first. Nonpriority consumers' ration was 3 pints per week during April.

June 1, 1942

Foreign Crops and Markets

613

G R A I N S

## ARGENTINE GRAIN PRODUCTION REDUCED . . .

The third estimate of 1941-42 grain production in Argentina, based on returns from threshings and a special investigation of stocks, resulted in downward revisions for all the crops. The outturns were in all cases below the comparable figures for the previous year and below average except for wheat.

The wheat harvest is now placed at 224 million bushels as compared with 299 in 1940-41 and 222 million averaged during 1935-36 to 1939-40. The exportable surplus was officially estimated on May 9 at 221 million bushels, which was about 30 million bushels larger than that of the previous year on the corresponding date. Exports during the first 4 months of both seasons were about the same. The preliminary figure for January-April this year was 28.3 million bushels and for last year 29.1, but the allowance for domestic utilization this season was somewhat larger than the estimate for 1941. Unless exports can be materially increased, however, another large carry-over of old wheat appears likely at the end of the year.

The 1941-42 rye crop, estimated at 5.5 million bushels, compares with 8.3 million produced in 1940-41 and was only about 56 percent of average. Barley production was also greatly reduced; the outturn of slightly less than 17 million bushels was the smallest reported since 1930-31 and less than half the 1940-41 crop. The production of oats was considerably below average in both 1940-41 and 1941-42, with the latter crop of 31 million bushels about 6 million bushels below the former.

ARGENTINA: Production of specified grain crops,  
1935-36 to 1941-42

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935-36 .....	141,462	6,023	20,301	35,865
1936-37 .....	249,910	8,483	20,318	55,370
1937-38 .....	207,600	5,169	18,087	52,168
1938-39 .....	379,142	14,616	20,874	52,213
1939-40 .....	130,733	14,566	33,349	55,294
Average .....	221,769	9,771	22,586	50,182
1940-41 .....	299,458	8,354	36,238	37,168
1941-42 -				
1st estimate.	220,460	7,480	19,750	35,825
2nd estimate.	227,809	6,299	17,591	32,380
3d estimate.	224,134	5,511	16,994	31,002

Compiled from official statistics.



CANADIAN SPRING WHEAT  
SEEDING COMPLETED . . .

Although hindered by cool, wet weather during May, spring-wheat seeding in western Canada was largely completed by the latter part of the month, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. About 80 percent of the coarse-grain acreage was also reported seeded. Some decrease in wheat acreage and a substantial increase in sowings of barley and flaxseed are indicated, a crop shift which is in line with the Canadian Government's agricultural program announced for 1942 to increase the production of feed grains and oilseeds. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 23 and May 18, 1942.)

The moisture situation in Manitoba was reported satisfactory, but in Saskatchewan rain is needed, especially in the 1941 drought areas, also in Alberta in the central and northern areas, and it is said to be urgently needed in the east-central part of the Province. Grasshoppers are reported hatching in stubble fields in Saskatchewan, but no damage is indicated as yet. Wire worms and cut worms are also in evidence in that Province.

A severe frost occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan around the middle of May, and some reseeding may be necessary in Alberta, the report states. Crops are recovering from the frost in Saskatchewan, but early flax appears to have been damaged somewhat. Pastures are reported good in Manitoba but only fair to poor in the other two Provinces.

GRAIN INDUSTRY CONTROLLED  
IN BALTIC AREA . . .

The grain market of the eastern territory now occupied by Germany and designated as the Ostland, has been brought under Government control by regulations said to have been imposed to safeguard the bread supply. The areas particularly referred to in the regulation include the Baltic States of Lithuania and Latvia.

The purchase of grain direct from producers was placed in the hands of specified Government agencies, and the sale of grain by producers to any other organization was prohibited. No milled-grain products destined for human consumption may be sold direct to consumers, and agricultural producers are obligated to deliver all harvested grain, except that for consumption and seed on the farm producing it. The regulations are said to apply to wheat, rye, barley, oats, mixed grain, buckwheat, millet, and leguminous seeds, such as peas, beans, and lentils.

June 1, 1942

F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

BRAZIL REMOVES DUTY ON  
AMERICAN DRIED FRUIT . . .

Brazilian customs authorities now are permitting dried fruit from the United States to enter Brazil free of duty, according to word just received from Rio de Janeiro by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This concession to American exporters of dried fruit results from the generalization to the United States of the most-favored-nation provisions of the trade agreement between Brazil and Argentina, which became effective November 10, 1941.

For some time following this date, on which the treaty was effectuated, some concern was felt in American export circles because most-favored-nation treatment was not immediately accorded to the United States. Under the terms of the trade agreement between the United States and Brazil, which became effective January 1, 1936, each of the two signatory nations undertook to accord to the other all the privileges, duty reductions, etc., which it conceded to the most-favored-nation. American exporters of dried fruit in particular will be interested in learning, consequently, that Brazilian customs authorities recently have been instructed to enter United States dried fruit free of duty.

ALLOCATION OF PEAS AND BEANS  
STOPPED IN SWEDEN . . .

The Swedish State Food Commission issued an order effective April 23, 1942, that until further notice there will be no general allocation of peas and beans in Sweden. The total ration of peas and beans per person during the rationing period, March 26 to April 22, 1942, was 150 grams.

Peas or beans may be obtained after April 23, 1942, as long as stocks are available in the retail trade but at the expense of bread rationing cards on the basis of 1 kilo of peas or beans being equal to 1 kilo of flour. It is expected that this ruling will remain in effect until the new crop is harvested.

Restaurants will receive the same treatment as ordinary consumers, and guests ordering peas or beans must deliver bread coupons. Lumbermen and raftsmen, will receive extra rationing cards, which will be valid only so long as present stocks are available in the retail trade.

# TURKISH OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION ESTIMATED ABOVE LAST YEAR . . .

The preliminary estimate of edible olive oil production during the 1941-42 season is 41,800 short tons as compared with an estimated production of 27,500 in 1940-41 and 45,000 tons in 1939-40. The preliminary estimate of production is considerably above the recent 5-year (1935-1939) average of 31,800 tons and the 10-year (1930-1939) average of 29,800 tons. The Turkish Government has not issued official estimates, and estimates from trade sources vary considerably. The preliminary estimate of sulphur oil production is between 4,400 and 6,600 short tons.

## TURKEY; Estimated production of olive oil, 1929-30 to 1941-42

Year	Production Short tons	Year	Production Short tons
1929-30 .....	15,700	1935-36 .....	25,600
1930-31 .....	27,500	1936-37 .....	16,500
1931-32 .....	12,700	1937-38 .....	42,000
1932-33 .....	40,200	1938-39 .....	30,000
1933-34 .....	25,000	1939-40 .....	45,000
1934-35 .....	33,200	1940-41 .....	27,500
		1941-42 a/ .....	41,800

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary estimate.

The 1941-42 growing and harvesting season, to review briefly, was generally satisfactory, though unusually heavy snows fell early in January. In a few districts floods were caused by heavy rains in November and December, which caused some loss in the olive groves. There were also reports of excessive cold weather, which may have caused some damage. The weight of the heavy snows is reported to have caused many of the thinner branches to break. The effects of the snow and excessive cold on the trees probably will be reflected in the 1942-43 production.

The harvest of olives and production of oil were carried on with a shortage of labor, since most of the able-bodied men were mobilized and in the armed forces of the country. The wages of laborers, both men and women, were up 35 percent over those of the 1940-41 season. There were also delays from time to time because of the lack of fuel oil to run the mills.

Exportation of olive oil from Turkey has been greatly restricted due to the lack of drums and shipping space, and to other factors brought about by the war. It is reported that about 120 short tons, which had



June 1, 1942

Foreign Crops and Markets

617

been purchased in March of 1941, were shipped to Germany through Istanbul. It was also reported that sufficient steel drums arrived in March of 1942 to permit the exportation of another 45 tons to Germany. No exports to other countries were reported, and it is doubtful whether any were made except for insignificant amounts to nearby countries.

Stocks of 1940-41 oil remaining in Turkey on January 1, 1942, were estimated at 1,650 short tons of edible and 1,100 tons of sulphur oil. Sales on the Izmir Bourse from the start of the 1941-42 season to March 16 totaled 13,970 short tons of edible and 1,210 tons of sulphur oil. The sales of olive oil this season have been brisk despite the lack of export sales. This is attributed to the lack of butter and other fats for cooking, heavily purchased by the Army, and to the activities of hoarders and speculators.

According to published texts of the trade agreements signed between Turkey and Germany, also between Turkey and Italy, large shipments of olive oil are to be made from Turkey to these countries. It is understood, however, that because of transportation difficulties and the lack of containers, no shipments have as yet been made under the new treaties. The trade in Izmir reports that production of olive oil was large in occupied Greek territory and that they did not expect Germany to purchase the oil covered by the treaties.

The following prices were quoted on the Izmir Bourses on February 28, 1942:

	<u>Dollars per United States gallon</u>
1st grade	2.12 to 2.40
2d grade	1.91 to 2.07
3d grade	1.86 to 1.89

#### CANADIAN 1942 POTATO ACREAGE FORECAST BELOW THAT OF 1941 . . .

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics crop report, issued May 8, 1942, reveals that the growers' intentions to plant on April 30 indicated that 502,600 acres of potatoes would be planted in 1942 as compared with 527,300 acres indicated at the same time in 1941 and 533,700 in 1940.

A keen demand for seed potatoes is reported from the Maritime Provinces, and it is thought that the actual planted acreage this year will be somewhat above the April 30 intentions. The preliminary estimate of acres actually harvested in 1941 is now placed at 508,100 acres though the preliminary data from the 1941 census indicates that a further downward revision in the actual harvested acreage is to be expected.

- - - - -

COMPULSORY CULTIVATION OF POTATOES  
IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA . . .

The cultivation of a number of vitally important food products, such as grain for bread, flax, and potatoes, is obligatory in Bohemia and Moravia, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has recently issued provisions for the cultivation of potatoes and for their requisitioning in 1942. According to these provisions, the potato growers in Bohemia and Moravia must do everything they can to plant potatoes according to instruction in at least the minimum area which the "Bohemian-Moravian Association for Potatoes and Starch" established last year as the area to be cultivated. In addition, the potato growers are required to fulfill a definite requisition quota of potatoes.

The Bohemian-Moravian Association for Potatoes fixes the exact areas for the individual districts and also adjusts the amount of the delivery quotas. The district authorities prescribe the areas to be cultivated in individual communities and the amounts of deliveries, and finally, the community authorities divide up the prescribed minimum area and the delivery quota among the individual farmers. In this respect the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has issued precise provisions.

Certain inducements are offered growers for special achievements. Increased allowances, for example, are to be made on the delivery quotas for early potatoes. For every 100 pounds of early potatoes delivered at the appointed time growers will be credited with 140 pounds on the quota; for every 100 pounds of medium-early potatoes delivered before August 31, growers will be credited with 130 pounds on the quota; and for the delivery of 100 pounds of fancy-grades potatoes, which are generally recognized as seed potatoes, growers will be credited with 120 pounds on the quota.

Another inducement is a special allowance of commercial fertilizer amounting to 90 pounds per acre to be used in the cultivation of early or medium-early potatoes, which are to be delivered before August 31. Also, those growers who increase the area cultivated in early or medium-early potatoes receive a special allowance of 180 pounds of phosphate fertilizer for each additional acre cultivated in potatoes. By these means it is hoped to increase the supply of early potatoes for marketing prior to August 31.

It has been reported that an early frost last fall caused substantial damage to the late 1941 potato crop and that losses in storage during the winter months were heavy throughout Central and South-eastern Europe. These losses resulted in a severe shortage of potatoes for consumption during the late winter and spring months.

\* \* \* \* \*

L I V E S T O C K   A N D   A N I M A L   P R O D U C T SSWEDISH PORK PRODUCTION  
IN SEVERE DECLINE . . .

The production of pork and pork products in Sweden has fallen considerably in the past 2 years. A large part of the hogs marketed were also below normal weight as a result of feed shortages. Estimates based on the monthly number of sows bred indicate that the production of pork during each of the quarters of 1942 compared with the corresponding average for 1935-1939 will decline by 30, 25, 35, and 40 percent for each successive quarter of 1942. This decrease necessitated a reduction in meat rations and a further cut in rations is anticipated, since farmers ship less livestock to the slaughter houses during the summer months.

A measure of pork production is commercial hog slaughterings. Hogs slaughtered during the first half of the marketing year (October-March) 1941-42 numbered 452,000 or 187,000 less than the same period in 1940-41 and 386,000 less than the same period in 1939-40.

SWEDEN: Monthly commercial hog slaughter,  
October 1939 - March 1942

Marketing year	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>
October .....	130	97	72
November .....	138	104	71
December .....	156	128	85
January .....	128	113	79
February .....	146	100	74
March .....	140	97	71
1st half of year .....	838	639	452
April .....	164	100	-
May .....	126	98	-
June .....	110	90	-
July .....	126	87	-
August .....	107	61	-
September .....	86	55	-
2d half of year .....	719	491	-
Total .....	1,557	1,130	-

Compiled from official sources.

The monthly figures of the number of sows bred is used in gauging future hog production. In normal times, there is a seasonal increase during the fall months but in August, September, and October last fall breeding was only 68 percent of that during the same months in 1940 and 50 percent of 1939. The Government was fairly successful in stimulating



the farmers to increase the number of sows bred during November and December 1941 by supporting the prices of small pigs. This will result in a somewhat better supply toward the end of the year than would otherwise have been the case. This increase carried through January 1942 but fell again in February.

SWEDEN: Number of sows bred January 1939 - February 1942

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942
	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>
January .....	24,863	18,902	13,437	15,731
February .....	23,638	16,134	12,478	11,509
March .....	26,084	19,289	19,002	-
April .....	28,814	20,958	21,890	-
May .....	28,849	19,868	21,623	-
June .....	22,938	19,952	18,324	-
July .....	22,108	18,110	13,879	-
August .....	20,629	16,177	10,735	-
September .....	20,415	14,239	10,366	-
October .....	21,496	15,737	10,108	-
November .....	21,713	17,736	17,414	-
December .....	21,155	17,189	23,147	-
Total .....	282,702	214,291	192,403	-

Compiled from official sources.

Swedish imports of pork during 1941 totalled 8,567,000 pounds as compared with 2,731,500 pounds in 1940. Most of the pork imported during 1941 came from Denmark. While the pork imports in 1941 were larger than in 1940, they represent only a fraction of total pork consumption in Sweden. With the exception of limited quantities shipped to Finland there were no exports of pork from Sweden during 1941. A further reduction is anticipated in 1942, since the present situation will demand more consumption within the country. Prior to the outbreak of the European war, about one-tenth of the Swedish production represented exportable surplus.

When the combined meat and pork rationing was introduced on April 1, 1941 (pork having been rationed since October 6, 1940), the total weekly ration per person was set at 500 points, which soon was reduced to 400 points. (1 point is equal to 1 gram of the boneless product.) During the first quarter of 1942, the combined pork and other meat rations were restricted on two different occasions. The first change was made in February when the weekly pork ration was cut from 100 to 80 points, while the corresponding ration of other meat was increased from 300 to 320 points. Simultaneously, the State Food Commission ordered that 25 percent of the total meat rations during the period February 12 to March 18, 1942, had to be taken out in the form of canned meat. During the rationing



June 1, 1942

period March 19 to April 22, the total weekly ration of pork and other meat was cut from 400 to 320 points per person, of which 80 grams could be taken out in the form of pork and the remaining 240 points only in other meat products. The requirement of taking out 25 percent of the total ration in canned meat still continued.

#### CUBA PROHIBITS CATTLE EXPORTS . . .

Cuban exports of beef on the hoof and refrigerated meats were suspended from a minimum of 30 days, beginning with April 8, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. A provision was made for the extension of the embargo as circumstances warranted. The purpose of this decree was to insure an adequate supply of fresh beef for the Habana market, supplies of which had been insufficient. The decree further stated that Habana slaughterhouses failing to slaughter cattle for local consumption within 48 hours of the publication of that decree would be ordered closed for a period of 30 days.

The Chief of the Army and the Military Chiefs of the Provinces were authorized to bring to court such cattlemen as refused to sell cattle at the legally established price and to take all action that might be necessary to provide meat for the city of Habana. Recent newspaper reports indicate that the military authorities in several of the Provinces have already seized cattle from local ranches, payment for which was made by consignees in accordance with the previously established official price rates. In order to guarantee normal retail trade in beef in Habana, the Minister of Defense instructed that retail beef shops be notified that those dealers who failed to offer meat to the public for any reason other than practical inability, would have their licenses revoked.

#### PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF ARGENTINE HIDES AND SKINS STILL INCREASING . . .

The production and exports of Argentine hides and skins continued on the upgrade during 1941 and the first 2 months of 1942 when compared with the same periods of the respective previous years. There is every reason to believe that these trends will continue for the duration of 1942 if the prices and outlets are as favorable as they have been in the past year. Production of cattle hides and sheepskins in 1941 went up approximately 15 percent and 8 percent, respectively, while 1941 exports of hides and skins of all classes went up more than 12 percent over those of 1940. The United States absorbed 68 percent of Argentina's hide and skin exports in 1941, and the United Kingdom ranked second with 17 percent. The percentages shared by each country in the first 2 months of 1942 were about equal.

ARGENTINA: Production of hides and skins, 1940, 1941, and  
January-February, 1941 and 1942 a/

Classification	Year		January-February	
	1940	1941	1941	1942
<u>Cattle hides -</u>	<u>Piecos</u>	<u>Piecos</u>	<u>Piecos</u>	<u>Piecos</u>
In packing houses ...	2,861,725	3,428,606	486,145	559,695
Others b/ .....	1,451,525	1,526,165	219,285	208,366
Total .....	4,313,250	4,954,771	705,430	768,061
<u>Sheepskins -</u>				
In packing houses ...	4,913,274	5,281,605	593,014	970,123
Others b/ .....	571,674	613,438	118,166	110,034
Total .....	5,484,948	5,895,043	711,180	1,080,157
<u>Pigskins -</u>				
In packing houses ...	508,375	964,730	109,081	155,148
Others b/ .....	425,801	483,925	55,434	77,706
Total .....	934,176	1,448,655	164,515	232,854

Camara de subproductos Ganaderos.

a/ Estimated from slaughter figures. b/ The figures given under "others" include only the principal meat-products factories of the country, and the principal slaughterhouse of the Province of Buenos Aires. Data on slaughter in other municipal slaughterhouses of the country are not available.

Exports of hides and skins during the first 2 months totalled 51,871,000 pounds, an increase of 4.7 percent over the same period in 1941. The United States and Great Britain received nearly 96 percent of the total exports, most of which were wet salted cattle hides. Although Argentine markets in most of continental Europe and in Japan were lost, increased purchases by other countries, especially the United States, have more than made up for these former outlets.

ARGENTINA: Exports of hides and skins, 1940, 1941, and  
January-February, 1941 and 1942

Classification	Year		January-February	
	1940	1941	1941	1942 a/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Cattle hides, salted ..	267,795	303,686	41,206	41,801
Cattle hides, dried ...	21,940	18,364	2,211	5,318
Sheep pelts, salted or dried .....	14,334	14,630	2,496	57
Sheepskins, woolled ....	10,952	11,385	1,801	1,499
Small lambskins .....	203	313	22	81
Lambskins .....	597	2,057	192	35
Horsehides, salted ....	4,526	6,711	421	1,504
Horsehides, dried .....	2,385	3,934	634	946
Goatskins .....	3,329	4,901	551	619
Kidskins .....	165	130	4	11
Total .....	326,226	366,111	41,528	51,871

Boletín Estadística Agropecuaria and United States Embassy, Buenos Aires.

a/ Subject to revision.

June 1, 1942

Foreign Crops and Markets

623

ARGENTINA: Exports of hides and skins, by destination,  
January-February 1942 a/

Classification	Australia	Brazil	Chile	Spain	Great Britain	United States	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cattle hides, salted	220	-	62	68	23,168	18,283	41,801
Cattle hides, dried	-	-	-	1,521	1,440	2,357	5,318
Sheep pelts, salted or dried ..	-	33	-	-	-	24	57
Sheepskins, woolled ..	-	139	-	-	-	1,263	b/1,499
Small lambskins ....	-	-	4	-	-	77	81
Lambskins .....	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
Horsehides, salted ..	-	-	-	-	-	1,504	1,504
Horsehides, dried ..	-	-	-	-	-	946	946
Goatskins .....	-	-	-	-	-	619	619
Kidskins .....	-	-	2	-	-	9	11
Total .....	220	172	68	1,589	24,608	25,117	51,871

Compiled from official sources. a/ 1942 export figures are subject to revision. b/ Includes 97,000 pounds with destination unknown.

Exports of tanned hides, not included in the preceding tables, amounted to 8,557,816 pounds in 1941, an increase of 5,617,321 pounds over 1940. Exports during the first 2 months of 1942 and 1941, were 1,777,084 pounds and 674,828 pounds, respectively, or a 263-percent increase this year.

Prices received for Argentine hides and skins have continued an upward trend during the past 2 years, although February quotations this year were slightly below January for some classes.

ARGENTINA: Average quotations offered per pound for different  
types of hides and skins in the Buenos Aires market,  
1940, 1941, and January-February 1942

Classification	1940	1941	1942	
			January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Cattle hides, dry .....	11.1	12.2	14.0	14.0
Cattle hides, salted .....	6.8	9.0	10.3	9.5
Calfskins, dry .....	10.7	12.2	14.4	14.3
Horsehides, dry .....	6.6	7.6	8.4	7.6
Horsehides, salted .....	4.5	6.1	6.3	6.9
Sheepskins a/ .....	9.3	11.3	13.6	11.9
Goatskins .....	16.6	20.1	23.9	23.8

Compiled from reports received from the American Embassy, Buenos Aires.

a/ These figures represent an average between the quotations for sheepskins bought unclassified in large lots and for woolled sheepskins.

\* \* \* \* \*



## Index

	Page ::		Page
Late foreign developments .....	612 ::	Hogs:	
-----	::	Breedings, Sweden,	
	::	January 1939 - February 1942 .	620
	::	Numbers (sows), Sweden,	
Barley, production, Argentina,	::	January 1939 - February 1942 .	620
1935-36 to 1941-42 .....	613 ::	Slaughter, Sweden,	
Beef, supply control, Canada,	::	October 1939 - March 1942 ....	619
1942 .....	612 ::	Meat (refrigerated), exports	
Cattle, exports, prohibited, Cuba,	::	prohibited, Cuba, Apr. 8, 1942 .	621
Apr. 8, 1942 .....	621 ::	Milk, ration abolished, U.K.,	
Cotton:	::	May 24 - June 27, 1942 .....	612
Exports to Germany (agreed),	::	Oats, production, Argentina,	
Turkey, 1942 .....	612 ::	1935-36 to 1941-42 .....	613
Production:	::	Olive oil:	
Brazil (Northern), 1941-42 ...	612 ::	Prices, Turkey, Feb. 28, 1942 ..	617
Mexico, 1941, 1942 .....	612 ::	Production, Turkey, 1929-30 to	
Dried fruit (American), import-	::	1941-42 .....	616
duty removed, Brazil, 1942 ....	615 ::	Stocks, Turkey, Jan. 1, 1942 ...	617
Flaxseed:	::	Peas and beans, rationing stopped,	
Exports, Argentina, January-April	::	Sweden, Apr. 23, 1942 .....	615
average 1938-1940, annual	::	Pork:	
1941, 1942 .....	612 ::	Imports, Sweden, 1940, 1941 .....	620
Production, Argentina, 1941-42 .	612 ::	Ration, Sweden, Apr. 1, 1941 -	
Grains:	::	Apr. 22, 1942 .....	620, 621
Industry controlled, Baltic	::	Potatoes:	
Area, 1942 .....	614 ::	Area, Canada, Apr. 30,	
Production, Argentina,	::	1940-1942 .....	617
1935-36 to 1941-42 .....	613 ::	Cultivation (compulsory),	
Hides and skins:	::	Bohemia and Moravia, 1942 ....	618
Exports, Argentina, 1940, 1941,	::	Rye, production, Argentina,	
and January-February 1942. 621-623	::	1935-36 to 1941-42 .....	613
Prices, Argentina, 1940, 1941,	::	Wheat:	
and January-February 1942 ....	623 ::	Production, Argentina,	
Production, Argentina, 1940, 1941	::	1935-36 to 1941-42 .....	613
and January-February 1942. 621, 622	::	Seeding conditions, Canada, 1942	614

\* \* \* \* \*





